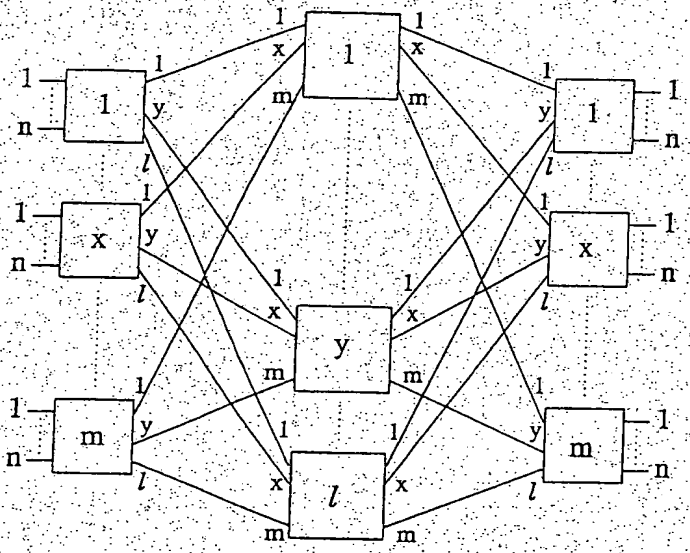
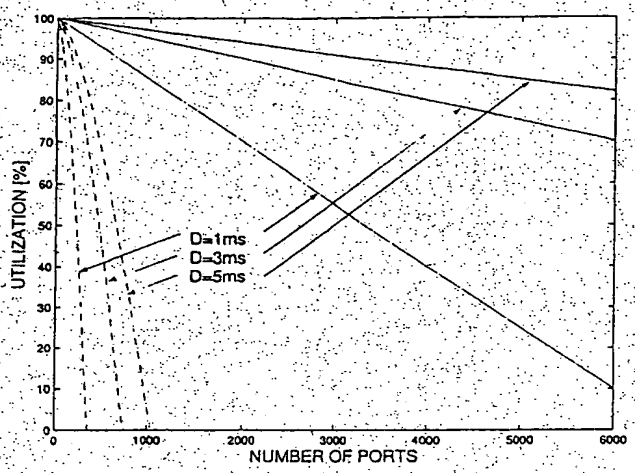
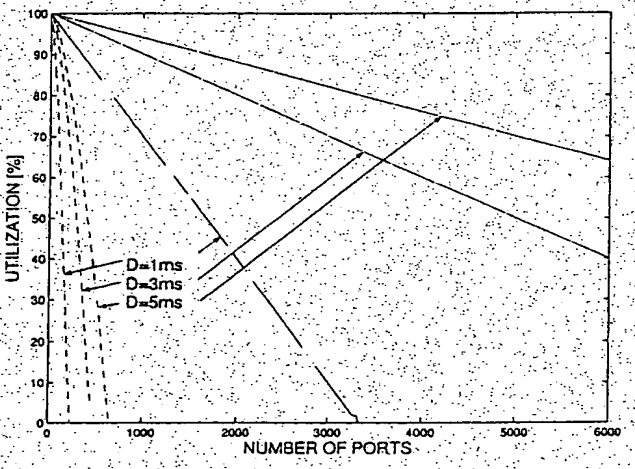


Fig. 1. Clos switching fabric

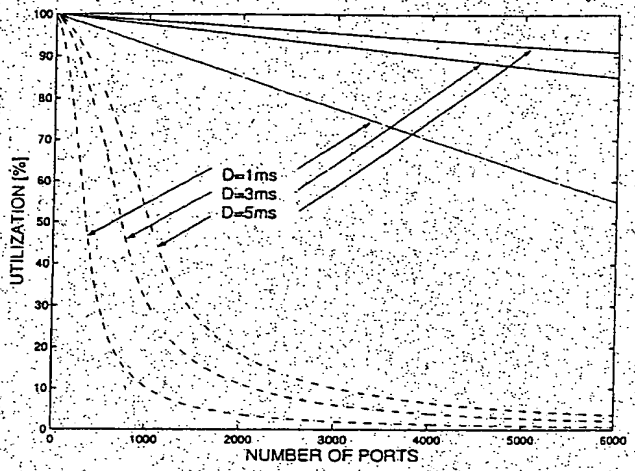


(a) T_c =50ns

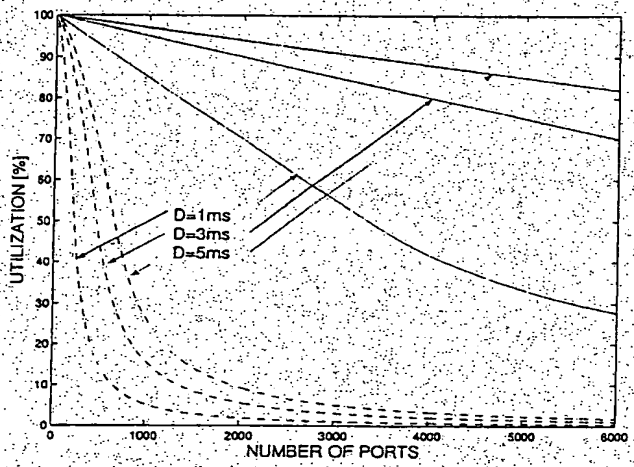


(b) T_c =100ns

Fig. 2. Switch utilization: solid curves represent the algorithm in which inputs balance flows bound for output SEs, and to the algorithm in which input SEs balance flows bound for outputs; dashed curves correspond to the algorithm in which inputs balance flows bound for outputs.

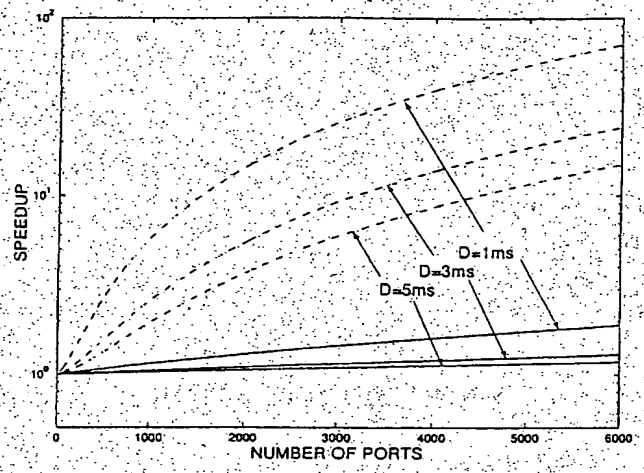


(a) T_c =50ns

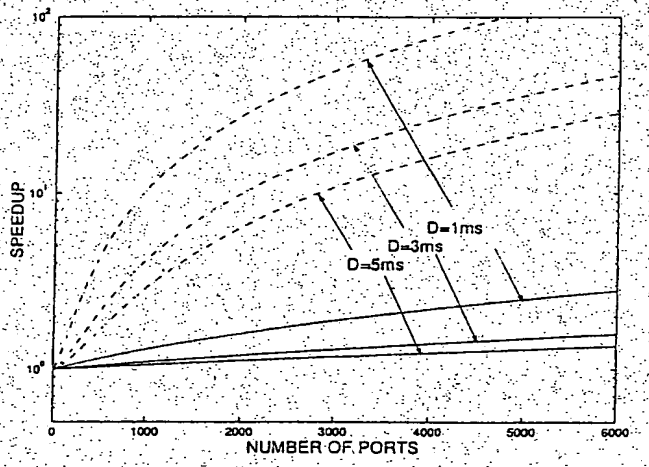


(b) T_c =100ns

Fig. 3. Switch utilization when counters are reset each frame: solid curves represent the algorithm in which inputs balance flows bound for output SEs, and to the algorithm in which input SEs balance flows bound for outputs; dashed curves correspond to the algorithm in which inputs balance flows bound for outputs.

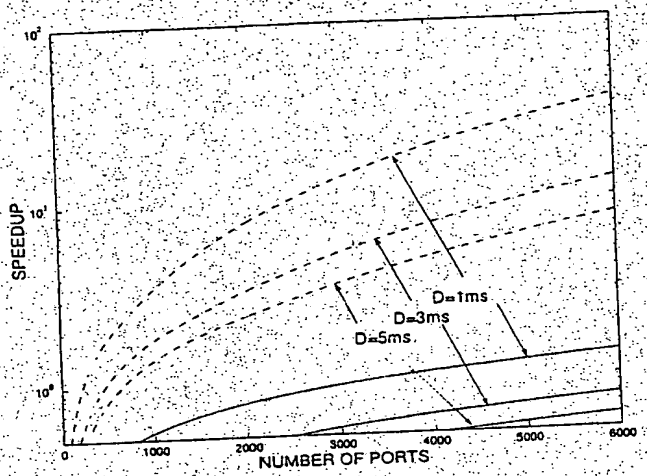


(a) T_c =50ns

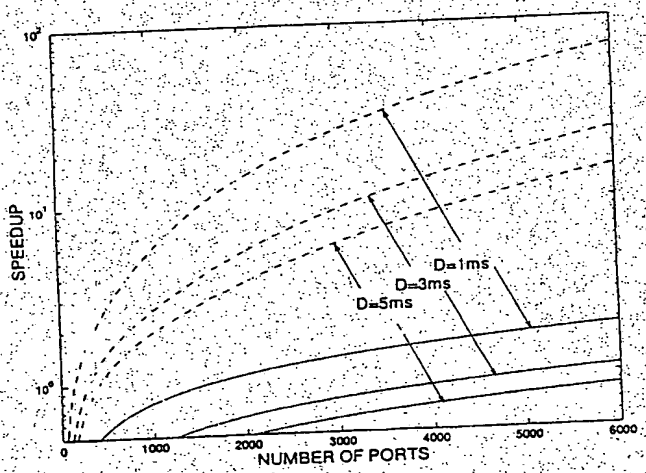


(b) T_c =100ns

Fig. 4. Non-blocking switch speedup: solid curves represent the algorithm in which inputs balance flows bound for output SEs, and to the algorithm in which input SEs balance flows bound for outputs; dashed curves correspond to the algorithm in which inputs balance flows bound for outputs.



(a) T_c =50ns



(b) T_c =100ns

Fig. 5. Non-blocking switch speedup when the counters are synchronized: solid curves represent the algorithm in which inputs balance flows bound for output SEs, and to the algorithm in which input SEs balance flows bound for outputs; dashed curves correspond to the algorithm in which inputs balance flows bound for outputs.

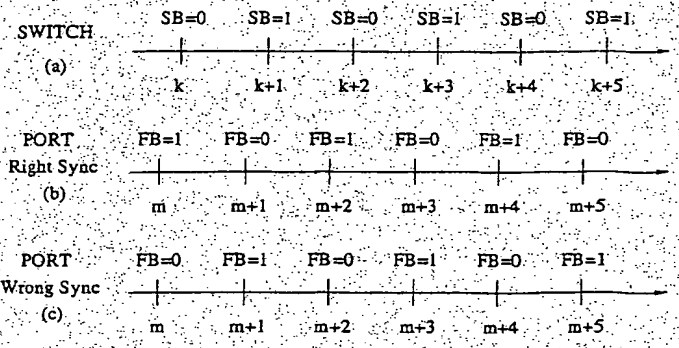


Fig. 6. Synchronization of the packet scheduling